SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. | PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. | WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. | RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1852. | NO. 31.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

JOSIAH WELLS,
WHOLESALE
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

COLOGNE WATER, of German and American manufacture—a very superior article. Also, a fresh supply of Fenner's Pomade Divine, a most delightful preparation. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,
FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by
HENRY D. TURNER,
Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

KOSSUTH HATS, with and without Plumes Just received and for sale by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER
Raleigh, January 26th, 1852. 24—

500 GALS. of Superior Paint, Oils, Varnishes, assorted of superior quality and very low price.
P. F. PESCUD.
January 27, 1852. 25—

2 TONS White Lead assorted packages, also Fine White Paint, a new and beautiful article. For sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
January 27, 1852. 25—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

GOOD FAMILY MOLASSES, New Crop. Just to hand. W. & R. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Feb 1, 1852. 26—

100 BOXES Glass of assorted Sizes, in good order, for sale low. Builders and others are requested to call and examine the stock.
P. F. PESCUD.
January 27, 1852. 25—

A FEW last Fall style of Fine Hats, will be sold at cost. T. H. SELBY.
Feb. 9. 28—

A Large lot of SHOES, very cheap, for sale by T. H. SELBY.
Feb. 9. 28—

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.
PARTIN & GILL.
Feb. 9. 28—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.
T. H. SELBY.
Feb. 9. 28—

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil
P. F. PESCUD.
January 27, 1852. 26—

SAL SODA (for Washing.) One Cask just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of
WM'S., HAYWOOD, & CO.
Jan. 21. 1852. 24—

A LOT of Thomastown Lime.
Just to hand
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.
Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel.
T. H. SELBY.
Feb. 9. 28—

NORTH Carolina Cassimeres—A few pieces of this beautiful Goods, manufactured in Mecklenburg County, N. C., for sale by
T. H. SELBY.
Feb. 9. 28—

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S.
N.C. Bookstore

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.
Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'
WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,
AND WAREHOUSE FOR
Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.
Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.
SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory.
RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.
H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.
August 30, 1851. 86—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND
Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.
ALSO,
150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,
For sale low by
J. BROWN,
No, 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.
September 27, 1851. 94—6m

Something Nice!—Just Received.

150 GALS. of the best Cherry-stone OYSTERS spiced, put up in one gallon tins, and warranted to keep six months.

I would just say here, that I have made an arrangement with a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to keep me supplied with them; and the citizens may be assured that I will supply them on the best of terms; and those at a distance that may want to buy to sell again, have just to send in their orders, and they shall make a handsome profit. L. B. WALKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1852. 18—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.
W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*
December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.
TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.
Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
101—

Notice.
WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C.
Dec. 10, 1851.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given Application will be made to F. George, Esq. or myself at this office.
J. A. MAULTSBY.
898—tf.

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the Novelty Works.
SILAS BURNS.
Raleigh, N.C. 4—4t.

TOOTH SOAP, practical experience has proved this to be one of the greatest inventions of the age for purifying the breath and cleaning the Teeth and Gums Only give it a trial.

P. F. PESCUD has just received 1 gro. of the above and if you wish to supply call soon.

Downing's Works on Architecture. Downing's County Houses. Downing's Rural Architecture.
For sale by WARREN L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1852. 28—

North Carolina State Bonds.

Treasury Office, Raleigh, N. C.
FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 8th of March next, for the purchase of *Thirty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds*, issued by the State of North Carolina, in conformity with an Act of the General Assembly of said State, ratified January 28th, 1851. The interest on which will be payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July, in each year, and the principal at the end of ten years.

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "Proposals for State Stocks."
DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing
WOOLEN GOODS,
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get
Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.
BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

BREAD, who was that complaining of Bad Bread Oh! that's the way! eat that miserable stuff! when if you would only supply yourself with Martin and Russell's Infallible Yeast Powders you could always have it sweet and light, something that would be worthy of the name.

Call and supply your Cooks with the above and never complain again. For sale by
P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesail and Retail
Druggist and Apothecary.
January 27, 1852. 25—

FORM BOOK—The North Carolina Form Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina bar. For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, December, 1851. N. C. Bookstore.,

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or Poor Man's Friend, in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide. This book points out in plain language, free from doctor's terms, the disease's of men, women, and children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for he benefit of families. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
Ja. 10, 1852. N. C. Bookstore.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING, 1852.
M. L. HALLOWELL, & CO.
IMPORTERS OF SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 143 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY invite North Carolina Merchants to examine their very extensive stock of Goods; selected with great care, and purchased for cash.
January 15, 1852. 18—2mp.

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.
Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes
Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.
BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.
H. D. TURNER.

Ready-Made Clothing.

CHEAPER THAN EVER. We have received a full assortment of fine, extra fine, and low priced Ready-made Clothing, which we are instructed to sell at the very lowest prices, in order to close out the entire stock, to make roon for further supplies.
A. B. STITH, & CO.
Raleigh, December 20, 1851. 14—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of R. Tucker & Son are requested to come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
H. H. TUCKER,
Surviving Partner.
December 30, 1851. 900—

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.
January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.
Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

PRICE $1,75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

BURNING FLUID. A fresh supply received this day, at the Drug store of
Jan. 21, 1852. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks for sale at the Standard office.
August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

HAVEN'S
Photographic Miniature Gallery,
(Over the Post Office,)
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH, N. C.

SAVAGE & MEARES,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

15,000 LBS. of Blake's Fire Proof Paint in store and for sale at New York prices.
P. F. PESCUD.
January 27, 1852. 25—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine—growth of 1851. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, Bookseller Raleigh, North Carolina.

Artichoke, Green Globe. Asparagus, Giant.

BEANS, Early china dwarf, six weeks yellow, Mohawk, Canada, Rachel, speckled, refugee, or thousand to one, royal white kidney, red marrow, valentine dwarf, Rob Roy, horticultural pole, Dutch case-knife Pole, white, large Lima, Carolina, Dutch runners, white, large do scarlet.

BEET, Early Flat Bassano, blood turnep, Orange, do French Amber sugar, white silesia, long blood, Mangel Wurtzel. Swiss chard silver, leaves used for greens.

Burnet Garden, for salad; Bene Plant; Broccoli, large purple cape; do. white; cauliflower, early; large late.

CABBAGE, early sugar loaf, early Dutch, do. York, drumhead battersea, do butlock's heart, Arklies early dwarf, large York, do Bergen, drumhead, mammouth, Cromwell's superb, flat or late Dutch, green globe Savoy, drumhead Savoy, new, Green Glazed; Turnep rooted above ground or Kohl Robi.

MELON, Large musk, cantelope, yellow, green citron, fine nutmeg, Ward's nectar, superb, pine apple, Persian, pomegranate, fragrant, water imperial, scarlet flesh, early apple seed, long island, Carolina, citron for preserves.

NASTURTIUM. OKRA, long white, short green,

ONIONS, white silver skin, yellow, red, Welch or French, for soups.

PARSNEP, Guernsey or cup, long white, hollow crown, sugar Parsnep.

PARSLEY, plain or single, curled, dwarf curled.

PEAS, Early cedo nulli, Prince Albert, May, Washington or June, Charlton, Bishop's early dwarf, large white marrowfat, black-eyed, prolific, blue imperial.

PEPPER, Squash, bell, or ox-heart, bull nose, mammoth, long cayenne, cherry, sweet Spanish.

PUMPKIN, Mammoth, large yellow, cheese.

RADISH, Long white summer, early scarlet short top, long salmon, scarlet or early frame, scarlet or cherry turnep, white, yellow, white fall Spanish, black do.

COLEWORT, or collards. Cabbage, for pickling.

CELERY, Large white solid, rose colored, silver giant.

CHERVVILL, curled, for salad.

CORN, Early hawk, canada, Smith's white, Sioux or Dutton, Tuscarora, sugar, white flint, chinese tree.

CORN SALAD, or lettieus.

CRESS, curled or peppergrass, broad leaved, extra curled, water.

CUCUMBER, early greencluster, frame, short green, white spinard, long green Turkey, Do. Keene's, small gherkin, for pickles.

CARROT, Early horn, large Althringham, white field, long scarlet or blood, do. orange.

MARTYNIA, or Markenoes, for pickling, new.

EGG PLANT, large purple, white ornamental.

ENDIVE, green curled, broad leaved.

KALE, green curled Scotch, Sea.

LEEK, large Scotch or flag, do. London.

LETTICE, imperial sugar loaf, early white head, do. curled Silesia, large green head, drumhead, ice head, coss, royal cabbage head. Roquette, for salad.

RHUBARB, early Tobolsk. Scorzonera. Sorrel, English garden broad leaved.

SALSAFY, or Vegetable Oyster.

SQUASH, Bush crookneck summer, Dutch summer scallop white, do. yellow, vegetable marrow, Bergen striped bush, crookneck, winter, cocoanut or porier, sweet potato, Valparaiso.

TOMATO, large smooth red, yellow, cherry of Cuba.

TURNEP, Early Dutch or Spring flat.

HERB SEED, Dill, Sage, summer Savory, Thyme.

GRASS SEED, White Dutch clover, Lucerne or French, Blue Grass, Mustard white and brown,

And a great variety not included in this list.

Raleigh, February, 1852. 28—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store o WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Philadelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra,
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.
January 20th, 1852. —22

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as thay have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.
ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merrit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by
PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers n be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.
Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

Normal College.

THE next session will commence on the 31 of March at which time all who intend to enter during the term should be present. Carriages for conveyance to the College, will leave the following places on the 2nd: Greensborough, at 10 o'clock, Ashboro' at 10, and Lexington at 10. B. CRAVEN, *President.*
January 25, 1852. 26—1d.

HOFLAND'S German Bitters, a supply just received and for sale by the Agent,
P. F. PESCUD,
Fayetteville street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 27, 1852. 25—
Register 2 weeks.

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to	1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2,*]	450
" " " " Gothic style, " 3,	400
" square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " 4,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " " 10,	375
" " " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " "	350
" hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " 5,	350
" " " " " on modern legs, " 7-8,	350
" square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " 9,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " 7-8,	325
" " square " " plain legs,	300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	300
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*]	275
" " " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam ngines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities Fr Manufacturing them, I would respectfully call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS.
Raleigh,
N. C.
November 14, 1851. 4—

Oils, Tallow Grease, and Ohio Mineral Paint.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil. Price 75 cts. per gallon.
2500 gallons do. do.
in casks of various sizes. do do per gal.
200 Barrels Boiled Paint Oil. do 55 do
5000 Gallons do do do
in casks of various sizes. do do do
350 Barrels Tanners' Oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.
1500 Gallons in Casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.
50 Tons Tallow Grease, for Heavy Bearings, and Coarse Machinery, in Barrels or Casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cents per lb,
150 Tons Ohio Mineral Paint, in barrels, at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns." B. F. POND
56 *Water Street, (under the Pearl st. House.)*
NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 1, 1851. 901—7t.

THE VARIETY STORE!
HENRY KIEM'S
North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:
3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.
Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Democratic Meeting.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Granville County will be held at Oxford, on Tuesday of March Court next, to appoint Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and to transact other business of importance to the party. MANY DEMOCRATS.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.
GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
AND DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the
Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,
in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of
FANCY ARTICLES,
such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜
D. G. LOUGEE.
Goldsborough. Oct. 25, 1851. 103

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lateay erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality. as can be purchased in the United States.
ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.
Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.
ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

A Farm and Beautiful Residence
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in Cumberland county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2,700 or 3,000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear river, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

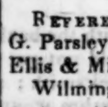
Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland County, N. C.
D. S. WILLIAMS.
February 9, 1852. 28—6t.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.
Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

$99 REWARD.



BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his check bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.
THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville..
Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

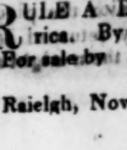
Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.
ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 5—

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a Negro man, aged about 25, about 6 feet high, black complexion, named WARREN DRAKE—a Carpenter by trade. It is supposed he is making his way to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where said boy was raised. Possibly he is endeavoring to get to Ohio. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to his detection.
N. C. TROWBRIDGE.
January 24, 1852. 806—wts.



CHINA. We have just received Ten Packages of CHINA AND GLASS from Liverpool, Also, Twenty Crates of *Cane and Queen's Ware*—part sold to arrive.

Those who have purchased can get their sets by sending for them. McRAE & HARRISS.
Wilmington, Jan. 19, 1852. 24—

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Nov., 185.. 2—

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

The battle of Waterloo took place on Sunday, the 18th June, 1815. The French force consisted of probably about 75,000 men, and the English force did not exceed it. The tempest which had raged with so much violence during the night did not abate until the morning. The rain descended in torrents, succeeded as the morning advanced by a drizzling shower. In the early part of the night, in the midst of the storm, the respective armies bivouacked on the wet earth for rest. Bonaparte pitched his tent near the farm of Caillou, about five miles distant. The field where the great action was fought is an open, undulating plain, and on the day in question was covered with splendid crops of rye, wheat, barley, clover and oats; some of the grain was of great height. Two slightly elevated semi-circular ridges or slopes rise upon the plain about half a mile apart, curving gently forward, somewhat in the form of a parenthesis. On the summit of one of those slopes rested the French, and on the other the English and the allies. The English position rested upon three strong points of support, which may be properly called forts, viz: Hougomont, an old Flemish castle, La Haye Sainte, a stone farm-house, and the hamlet of Mont St. Jean itself, composed of buildings of stone. This position was admirably strengthened by art, and here the Duke of Wellington determined to maintain his defence, until the arrival of the Prussians. The French had no supports of this nature to fall back upon; the ground occupied by them, although undulating, was quite clear and open. Between 9 and 10 the Duke passed along the line of his command and was loudly cheered. He was dressed in his usual costume; white buckskin pantaloons, hessian boots and tassels, blue frock coak with short cloak of the same color, white cravat and sword, plain, low-cocked hat without plume or ornament, to which was attached the large black cockade of Britain, with three smaller ones of Spain, Portugal and Netherlands. In his right hand he carried a long telescope drawn out for ready use.

About the same time, Napoleon rode forth to review the French line. He was mounted on a dappled horse and wore a grey surtout, with a green uniform coat and a violet-colored waistcoat and pantaloons of the same; and as he passed along the ranks, was saluted with shouts of enthusiasm.

A few minutes after eleven, the action commenced by a vigorous attack on Hougomont by a body of 12,000 light troops under Prince Jerome. This attack, although maintained at a dreadful sacrifice of life, was not productive of any decided result. Mont St. Jean and La Haye Sainte were then assailed with great impetuosity, and the battle became general along the entire line. The French gained possession of La Haye Sainte and retained this post for some time, till they were at last driven out of it by shells. Cavalry charges were then made against the British squares, but at length abandoned by the French with great loss. It was now seven o'clock, and the action had lasted for eight hours. Napoleon had not conquered, nor had he been defeated: meanwhile the Prussians had arrived in great strength, and were preparing to take a signal part in the affairs of the day. At this juncture, Bonaparte determined to bring up his reserve, the old guard, and to form it in two columns under his own eye, near the bottom of the declivity of La Belle Alliance, and put forth one desperate and final effort to recover his sinking fortunes. Ney led the charge: it failed, and Waterloo was lost.

In this great battle the French had 246 guns on the field, the English 156, and the Prussians 104; making a total of 506. The noise of these pieces exceeded every thing of the kind the oldest soldiers had ever heard, and made the very earth to shake for miles around the field. After the action the gunners could hear nothing that was said to them. The guide pointed out a spot where, during the heat of the firing, one of the powder tumbrils exploded, threw the artillerymen into the air, and shook the horses to pieces. The echoes of the cannonade of this awful battle are said to have been heard on the Southern borders of the British coast. Upwards of 50,000 men fell in the strife; 20,000 on the side of the allies, and 30,000 on the French. The losses of this day put Europe in mourning. England and France wept like mothers together. A visitor, who passed over the field on the following day, states that as he approached it, the first thing that struck him at a distance was the quantity of caps and hats strewed over the ground. It appeared as if it had been covered with crows. The field itself seemed flooded with blood. The number of dead horses and men baffled computation. The peasantry employed in burying the dead generally stripped the bodies first, and thereby gained vast booty. The track over which the guard moved, and over which they fled, was still covered with their spoil, and marked by the traces of horses, the wheels of cannon and the deeper furrows of bombs and sheels. A thousand French lay dead on this spot, and the quantity of holsters, standard holders, bridles, straps and girths denoted a fearful conflict of cavalry. The ground seemed quite cut to pieces with the struggling of the horses' feet. The well known caps of the grenadiers of the French guard lay yet in considerable numbers, with the rags of the uniforms, and pieces of tartan, and black ostrich feathers, the plaids and plumes of Scotland.

A peasant told me that he was at Waterloo on the battle-day; he was then only 17, and at that time was a servant at the farm of La Haye Sainte, and that himself and three fellow servents were busy all day in making lint for the wounded. He afterwards assisted in burying the slain, and was engaged one week in putting them in their graves.

In Brussels all the rope walks, convents, and barracks besides many private houses, were converted into hospitals for the wounded, and beds, bandages, lint and crutches, were in high demand. I asked an old Belgian physician to describe the scenes that passed under his professional observation in these places, and he shook his head and answered that they were too heart rending for description.

I enquired of a veteran warrior what he thought of the battle; he replied that it was Pandemonium on earth.

Wherever the strife raged, the grain was not only trodden down but beaten into clay.

A highland seargent left the ranks with the basket-hilt of his sword so bruised that he could not get his hand out of it until relieved by a blacksmith; and one of the English officers received 24 sabre wounds.

Napoleon took for his guide, on the morning of the battle, DeCoster, a Flemish peasant, who, being a very timid man, kept bending down his head upon his horse as the balls whistled over him, expecting every moment to be killed. The Emperor observing it, turned to him with a smile and said "Hold yourself up, DeCoster; when you hear the cannon balls, they are far off from you:—when a ball comes to kill you, you are dead before you hear it."

As soon as the action began, the inhabitants of Hougomont, Mt., St. Jean, and Waterloo, fled to the forest of Soignes, where they tarried until the contest was over. Hougomont became strongly invested by the British, and all its inmates, with the exception of one old woman, immediately deserted it. She however, had an idea that somebody ought to remain to take care of the poultry, and resolved to tarry for that purpose; all entreaty to the contrary notwithstanding. When the cannonade became furious she became exceedingly alarmed and descended for safety into the cellar, where she endeavored to keep herself as quiet as possible until the danger was past. This faithful old creature died only a short time ago, and her solicitude for the poultry has passed into a proverb in the village of Waterloo.

During the engagement a British artillery officer rode to the Duke of Wellington and said, "Your Grace, I have a distinct view of Napoleon, attended by his staff, my guns are well pointed in that direction, shall I open fire?" The Duke replied, "Certainly not, I will not allow it: it is not the business of commanders to fire upon each other."

Some years after the battle several cargoes of bones were collected from the field, transported to the sea coast, and shipped to other countries for manure.

When the tidings of this great victory reached England, thousands of people were impelled to visit the place where it had been so dearly purchased. A trip to Waterloo was then considered paramount to every other undertaking. The enthusiasm that animated many of the visitors deserves to be noted; it led one to carry off a brick from the house of La Alliance, and another to purchase the door of the mansion for two gold Napoleons. Crosses of the Legion of Honor were in great request, and even those of an ordinary description commanded eight dollars a-piece. The peasants gathered the spoils and sold them at very high prices. Visitors to Hougomont brought peaches, and sought for hazel nuts and filberts in the garden, with the pious purpose of planting them when they returned to England, that the trees springing from them might remind them and their posterity of this remarkable spot. De Coster, the guide, for a long time was overwhelmed with visitors, who came to hear his simple story, and he was obliged to abandon his ordinary occupation for some time to attend to them. This was the guide that Sir Walter Scott saw when he visited this memorable field. De Coster is no longer numbered among the living. Scott went upon the ground accompanied by a party of friends; but he soon left them and rode off to survey the scene alone and commune with his own thoughts.

On the first of October, 1821, the Duke of Wellington visited the field with George IV., and in 1835 he visited and rode over it with his old war-horse "Copenhagen."

The motto upon the coat-of-arms of the duke is too significant for omission—it reads thus: VERTUTIS FORTUNA COMES—*Fortune is the Companion of Virtue.*

The honors and emoluments awarded to Wellington, both by his own and other Governments, for his military success on the continent, have scarcely a parallel in ancient or modern history. They would require a volume to be even briefly enumerated. The principal pecuniary grants are as follows:

Dec'r. 7, 1812—	A grant from Parliament of		$500,000
June 24, 1814—	do.	do.	2,000,000
July 6, 1815—	do.	do.	1,000,000
			$3,500,000

Blucher appears to have been a bold, indefatigable and impetuous old soldier, without science or education. When at Oxford, in 1814, with the Emperors and Kings, the Prince Regent, and the Duke of Wellington, he received an intimation that the heads of the University intended to confer upon him the dignity of a *Doctor*. Blucher, who never dreamed of becoming one of the learned, could not refrain from laughter, and jocularly remarked, "Well, if I am to be a Doctor, they cannot do less than make Greisenau (the chief of his staff) an apothecary, for we both work together; and it is he who has to make the pills which I am in the habit of administering." Blucher did not long survive the close of the war—he died in 1819, at Krilowitz, at the advanced age of 77.

The evening of the French retreat from the field of Waterloo was bright moonlight, and the task of following up the victory devolved entirely upon the Prussians, who remained all night in the saddle, and improved every opportunity to complete the final overthrow of the vanquished Napoleon. At Genappe they took his carriage; he had just left it to mount on horseback, and in his hurry had forgotten his sword and hat.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: I address you a few lines for the purpose of ascertaining the position of parties at present. Whilst the skies are clear and the elements of political discord are calm and quiet, would it not be well to take some observation that may be useful in enabling you to determine the true course when the storm of political warfare shall begin to rage and the partizan fury of aspirants and ambitious leaders shall begin to hold out false lights and tokens by which to allure the unsuspecting to fatal doom?

That there is to be a development of something as yet concealed—that something is to take place by which a new organization of the Whig party is to be effected, or by which said party is to have no organization at all, is to my mind very clear. And in this new arrangement what will be the issues or who will be the leaders is still more uncertain, as it is doubtful under what flag and under whose guide success can be most probably attained.

These impressions have forced themselves upon my mind, and they have to some extent been confirmed by indications from different quarters; and as you know straws will show which way the wind blows, so in a late number of the "Milton Chronicle" you will find at the conclusion of an editorial upon Mr. Venable something like the following: "But we have a mind in the next campaign to take no part or lot in the contest—we are sick of politics and disgusted with politicians. We may occupy a position that will make it our pleasing task to castigate all parties. This position will, however, depend upon circumstances." So I presume.

Is this not an intimation that something is going ill, or likely to go contrary to the wishes of the aforesaid Editor; as upon some unknown contingency depends his *important course?* It is said, sir, that "little pitchers have large ears," and may not these declarations foreshadow some important party measure or secret. Now sir, you are well acquainted with the editorial corps and consequently know what construction to place upon the above extract. Can it be his purpose to quit with disgust the editorial ranks and to fall with the failure of his cherished scheme—nothing less than that of electing his friend John Kerr to Congress, or in having him made Governor? But sir, this may be remedied by another prospect perhaps more bright and still more gratifying to the Editor of the Chronicle. I will disclose to you, sir, my views as to what would be to him, in my judgment, the most desirable of all things that could be brought about by good fortune and political management. Don't you recollect how much the Editor of the Chronicle was tickled at a rumor a short time since in circulation, to the effect that an accurate survey of the State line would place the town of Milton and part of the County of Caswell in Virginia?

Now sir, this idea seemed nearly to throw the Editor of the Chronicle into ecstacies to think that it was probable he had been unconsciously standing, all the while, upon the soil of his dear old Virginia. And with what commendable pleasure he soliloquized upon his prospective return, if for no other purpose but to be buried within her borders! Now, if the Editor can, by a survey of the State line, procure a transfer of himself and his friend John Kerr, by citizenship to Virginia, what good reason can be assigned why the Editor of the Chronicle should not employ his talents in advocating the claims of his friend John Kerr to Congress as a representative from the old Dominion, or to make him Governor of the Editor's dear native State? Who can deny the possibility of all this, and who dare question the pleasure of such results to the parties concerned, where his expiring genius may rise with renewed brilliancy in advocating the merits and claims of his cherished but oft defeated friend?

CAROLINA.

ANECDOTE OF LADY WASHINGTON. In conversing, not long since, with an aged lady of Morris County, we obtained an anecdote concerning Lady Washington, so entertaining and admirable, that we are induced to publish it.

There was residing in Morris County, a Mrs. Troupe, the widow of a half-pay British captain. She was a frequent visitor at the house of Mrs. T., and on one of the occasions, before she had passed the usual compliments, she exclaimed:

"Well, what do you think, Mrs. T.?—I have been to see Lady Washington!"

"Have you indeed!" said her friend. "Then tell me all about how you found her ladyship, how she appeared, and what she said."

"Well, I will honestly tell you," replied Mrs. Troupe, "that I never was so ashamed in all the days of my life. You see, Madam ——, and Madam ——, and Madam ——, and myself, thought we would visit Lady Washington, and as she was said to be a grand lady, we thought we must put on our best bibs and bands. So we dressed ourselves in our most elegant ruffles and silks, and were introduced to her ladyship. And don't you think we found her *knitting, with a speckled (check) apron on!* She received us very gracefully and easily, but after the compliments were over, she resumed her knitting. There we were, without a stitch of work and *sitting in state*, but General Washington's lady, with her own hands, was knitting stockings for her husband and herself. And that was not all. In the course of the afternoon she took occasion to say, in a manner that we could not be offended at, that at this time it was very important that American ladies should be patterns of industry to their country women, because the separation from the mother country will dry up the sources whence many of our comforts are derived. We must become independent by our determination to do without what we cannot make for ourselves. While our husbands and brothers are examples of patriotism, we should be patterns of industry."

We this week conclude the speech of Senator Douglas, on the Slavery question, and we feel confident that all who read it will denounce those who accuse him of "dodging," as ungenerous, unfair and unjust. Those who make the accusation know better, and it is only because they fear him that they thus act towards him. It is a malicious attempt to impose upon the people and mislead them, and will recoil upon its originators and instigators.

Mountain Banner.

For the Standard.

RANDOM SHOTS AT SOUTHERN REFORMS.

—"An Act to amend the Constitution of North Carolina."

In shooting at the reform under the caption quoted above, a view of it that has perhaps occurred to many others, will not be out of place, as further introductory to an elucidation of it of a more practical nature, intended hereafter to be given.

All governmental acts have for their object either one or the other of two cardinal designs, to benefit the governed or advance the name, fame and reputation of those who govern. When the governed have no voice in the making of laws, it is presumable that the first of these objects can but rarely be had in view. When the rule is based upon natural right as in a patriarchal form of government, the governed rely upon the close relationship existing between the governor and his subjects for exact and impartial justice. When it is claimed to be by "divine right" that a ruler exists, the subjects may trust to "that divinity which shapes our ends" to shape the course of their king. And if it be a devil that reigns, why the only chance is "to take up their cross and follow him," or to fling themselves into the nearest stream that affords sufficient depth to give them classic sepulture like Ophelia.

Where the governed make the laws and select their executive agents, they rely upon their own judgment and ability to make, and the same ability to bear and abide by the laws self-imposed. In this latter case the first named object is of paramount importance and looms up in the foreground of all legislation. If there be an evil in their government, the remedy is found in the source originating it. In this respect, having the advantage of those under the first named governments, we of democratic America, and of democratic North Carolina especially, are in a position to be ridiculed, if when an evil is palpably present, we do not apply the remedy and amputate it as a stricken limb no longer to be endured.

It has been proved by one election, and the action of one session of the legislature, that we have labored under an evil in regard to the qualification for voat the Senator's box. Our pregnant behoof is to apply the remedy in continuance. Whether the remedy shall be continued to the period of convalescence (for the application has been commenced) is now under discussion in the State, and it remains to be seen whether the physicians will heal themselves or desist, and permit the disease to become a chronic incurable. If we lived under either of the two governments to which some emphasis has been given in the above, we might murmur, grunt, groan and bear the ills we would be national heirs to. But when the ill is the growth and origination of what lies completely under the control of the injured, the injured should bear with smiles instead of sighs their self-acquired legacy, if they do not by their own good means and in their own good time dispose of it.

Let another illustration be drawn from the field already opened. Take again the simple and primitive form of government—the patriarchal. The head of that government is to be applauded when he makes any change in his rule resulting in the improvement of the social or political condition of his tribe or family. In proportion to the amount of benefit experience proves the change to be fraught with, is the meed of praise he receives. It is not asked if some old *fiat patris* is to give place to the new order; and then, after a satisfactory reply is obtained, the old adhered to, simply because it has the sanctity of age—the hoary dignity of lustrums—attached to it. The only reasonable enquiry could be, does the new obviate the difficulties and avoid the errors of the old? And when the people were simple in manners, just in action, and upright in principle, they accorded with or opposed their patriarchal guide, just as this latter test determined them.

In contrasting our democratic form of State government with the patriarchal, we see that the people themselves occupy the place of the patriarch; they give themselves laws, they are a law unto themselves, and to quote a quaint old writer of about a half a century back, "they determine the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of their laws from facts and arguments, reasoning *a priori*, from experience and observation, reasoning *a posteriori*, or from altogether summing up *fortiori*." To drop the quaint, however, our government, while resembling the patriarchal in its simplicity, hath this advantage and superiority: Our patriarch is the twin principle of justice and right, is the "*urim and thummim*" of our political breast plate, the light and truth that guide us into safe port and fast anchorings. We can modify our government in any particular found to bear onerously or unjustly, without appealing to the justice of a leader, or the clemency of a King. But more, our applause extends not so much to governors and rulers as it does to measures; while by a species of unavoidable association, the friend and supporter of a commended and approved measure, though identified, is not so much applauded for any excellence resident in himself, as for excellencies residing in the thing advocated.

This brings these remarks to bear with their twofold application upon the great question now before the people of North Carolina. If a patriarch or absolute monarch, even, give a restricted portion of his tribe or nation privileges (equivalent to those embraced in the contemplated extension of our elective franchise) which they previously had not enjoyed, and do this with no greater injury to the rights of those previously favored, than the reform in question can do to the interests of others here, such patriarch or monarch would secure and receive the applause of his people. In our case, the measure itself has already elicited our applause and commendation, and its able and fearless advocate been placed in a situation, expressive of our sense and appreciation of his great services; and we will be considered bereft of our ordinary consistency and firmness to allow the measure, in the mid-career of success, to languish for the want of our continued interest and increased and zealous labors in its behalf.

Our brief experience in the liberty and equality we have heretofore enjoyed, has taught us forcibly and clearly that a restriction in any part of our Constitutional guaranties is inconsistent with the spirit that should breathe through and animate the whole. Those restrictions, by a natural consequence, are peculiarly odious that can find "no friend so poor as to do their justice reverence." Doubly odious are those which have no argument broached in their defense, save the "*argumentum ad antiquariorum*" of ancestral parchment. Yet, this is the character of that clause in the Constitution, which denies to me a right vested in the fifty acres of any beef-necked, obese, dull eyed, duller headed, wealthy neighbor, who has a land and negro dignity attached to his name.

True Democracy in its progressiveness, seeks to discover and remove unjust restrictions; and this is the labor of love, the true Democracy, the enlightened majority of voters in this State are engaged in now. In this labor, the parchment argument and all others of a similar tenuity, are left to supannuated politicians, attenuated office hunters, hackneyed and obsolete hangers on around the public crib.

When Democracy commenced this work, dire was the opposition and awful the anathemas that commingled to its overthrow. The opposition was sufficient to daunt the boldest and make the stoutest-hearted quail. It was such as might have given to roseate ardor the pale hue and yellow tinge of humiliation and shame. When the warfare commenced, whig partyism showed its bristling and ominous front with an assumed visage of power and indignation not excelled by the aggregate frowns and unearthly grimaces put on by the forces of Apollyon when called up in "the court below"; and with a formidable show of numbers that would have put to shame the Prætorian cohorts and made the *corps de reserve* of Napoleon dwindle to a Corporal's guard. Gov. Manly, with no ineloquent voice, led on the van. Every appliance of party, every stratagem of plotting caucuses, and every scheme of the late potential Raleigh Clique were skillfully coalesced and most artfully merged into one grand, consolidated, climacteric, political evolution, which was to rout the friends of reform to such a shameful and mortifying extreme, that not a solitary democratic drummer should be left to beat a requiem or *hum* the dead march over the prostrate bodies of his unlucky and unfortunate comrades.

Truth and right, though often buffetted, will always prevail, and although for the nonce in 1848, Whiggery and opposition to this reform were successful, it was the success of the King's fomes at Breed's Hill, a success which rendered a subsequent defeat certain; a success which while it enfeebled the victors gave to the conquered the stimulus of a newly aroused energy, and inspired them with that confidence which imparts fresh vigor and renewed determination—1850 proved a test.

Democracy is progressive and progressing. Onward, is its watchword—its spirit truth—its manifest destiny, success.

CLIO.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1852.

AGRICULTURAL.

We invite the attention of our readers, and especially the attention of all farmers and planters, to the proceedings which we publish to-day, of the Wake County Agricultural Society.

The remarks of Messrs. Hinton and Branch have been well reported, and will be read with interest and profit.

Our people have at length "put their hands to the plough," and we hope there will be no looking back. We have an example in Edgecombe, which the Wake Society may well imitate; and if the results to the farming interests here should be as valuable, in any respect, as they have been there, the members of the Wake Society will have no reason to regret their labors.

Agriculture is really the first interest in every country. Let us unite to build it up in this State on stronger and surer foundations, satisfied, as all must be, that every other pursuit must prosper or languish just in proportion to the advancement or decline of Agricultural skill and improvement. Though this is, strictly speaking, a political press, yet we shall be happy to open our columns at all times to the proceedings of Agricultural Associations, and to well written essays having for their object the improvement of the soil and the advancement and elevation of the farming interest.

We are gratified to learn, from the following article copied from the last Greensborough Patriot, that an Agricultural Association has been formed in Guilford:

"AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. Agreeably to adjournment, the meeting for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society for Guilford county, convened in the court-house, on Thursday last, with a considerable accession of numbers from the former meeting, and proceeded to perfect an organization by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of officers. We cannot give the constitution or even a synopsis of it at present; but hold ourselves ready to give all the information in that respect that may be desirable hereafter. The following officers were chosen, viz: President, Wilson S. Hill, Sen.; Vice Presidents, Raph Gorrell, Frederick Fentress, Shubal G. Coffin, William G. Brittain; Recording Secretary, Samuel W. Westbrooks; Treasurer and Seedsman, David P. Weir; Corresponding Secretary, James Sloan; Executive Committee, Richard Sterlin, D. P. Weir and James Sloan. The constitution, together with Mr. Gorrell's Address, are to be printed for the use of the Society.

It is hoped this organization is the germ of much good to the country. The initiation fee is only fifty cents, and the annual contribution the same: thus it is placed in the power of all to assist in this work."

We trust our fellow-citizens will continue to form these Societies until we shall have them in every portion of the State; and that we shall then have, (if not sooner,) a *State Society*, with annual State Fairs for the exhibition of the varied productions and the growing skill of our people. Edgecombe and Guilford have led the way, and Wake has followed—what County will move next?

☞ The Register notices our article in relation to State credit and improvements, and premiums on State bonds, and then calls upon us to show how Democratic auspices since 1851, have affected the sale of these bonds and the discharge of the public debt, &c.

Now, what we have to say in reply is, that we stated *facts*, and that those facts speak for themselves. No explanation or showing which could be made, would affect these facts, or render them less certain or true. We repeat our statement as follows: "It is a fact that, under Democratic auspices, the credit of the State has not only been sustained, but premiums have, for the first time in her history, been paid for her bonds; and this too at a time when she is meeting large payments, on account of internal improvements. It is also a fact that, under Democratic auspices, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars of the principal debt of the State has been discharged since the 1st January, 1851."

We do not charge that, if the Whigs had remained in power, no premiums would have been obtained on State bonds; but one thing we *know*, and that is, bonds were sold under Whig auspices, and *no premiums were realized.*

Again: The Whigs were in power in this State for fifteen years, and during all this period the State debt was constantly increasing. Their policy was, to borrow from the Banks or the School Fund, and thus to add interest to principal, and postpone the day of payment; but when the Democrats came in, they assumed the responsibility called for by the occasion, framed a tax bill, passed it, and went to work like men to lessen the public debt and thus preserve the State's credit. The people will see, if the Register cannot, that this policy had some effect on the sale of State bonds, and also some agency in the payment of so much of the public debt since January, 1851.

SENATORS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

We learn that the following elections have been made to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Mississippi: Walter Brooke, Union Whig, to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Foote; and Stephen R. Adams, Union Democrat, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jefferson Davis. Foote's term expires the 3d of March, 1853, and that of Davis the 3d of March, 1857.

The Washington Republic, the organ of President Fillmore, is very much pleased with this result. It is the work of that *consistent* individual, H. S. Foote. The Democracy of Mississippi and of the country generally, have a long account to settle with Mr. Ex-Senator Foote, and we trust they will do it to the last item.

An intelligent and influential Whig, in one of the interior Counties of Virginia, writing to the Editors of the Enquirer, says: "There are diseases in the moral world which resemble those in the physical, and which we cannot take but once. Whiggery is like the small-pox, which we cannot take a second time. Thank God, I am well of it—entirely cured of it." There are, no doubt, hundreds of persons in this State who feel and could speak, if they thought proper to do so, like this Virginia correspondent.

MURDER IN WAYNE. We learn by the following extract from a letter dated Goldsborough, 19th inst., that the keeper of the Poor-house of that County was stabbed and killed by an inmate, on Thursday night last:

"A man by the name of Lane, an inmate of the Poor House, stabbed the keeper, Mr. Garris, last night, who died in five minutes after. Lane was committed to jail to-day. Garris leaves a wife and number of children."

We learn from the Greensborough Patriot that the Masonic Institute, at Germanton, is progressing under very flattering prospects. There are already between forty and fifty students, and still they come.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Douglas, Stockton, Felch, Morehead, Venable, and Daniel, members of Congress, for public documents.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

A friend, writing us from Burke County under a recent date, says:

"There has been a large emigration this Fall and Winter from this and the adjoining County of McDowell, to California. Two weeks ago a party of four or five of our most respectable citizens left for the land of gold, taking with them about thirty negroes. I am unable to estimate the number of white persons and negroes who have left this region for California; but I have been told by a person of intelligence, that, from pretty good information on the subject, he estimates the amount of money which has been taken out of the two Counties of Burke and McDowell, by the California emigrants, at something over two hundred thousand dollars."

Our Correspondent then speaks of those in that region, who, a year or so since, professed to believe, with Mr. Webster, that California was totally unsuited to slave labor and that it could never go there, but who *now* take a different view of the matter, and, under the promptings of interest, are sending off their slaves to this *unpromising* land.

These emigrants from Western Carolina will prove a valuable accession to California. They have been accustomed to mining operations for years; and their negroes are also no doubt well skilled, from long experience, in this department of labor.

We have entertained strong hopes, all along, that Slavery would be established in California; and we are gratified to see movements with that end in view, going forward so steadily and prosperously. If Congress would only *disregard* the late recommendation of President Fillmore on the subject, and sell or lease the mines belonging to the United States, a very decided impetus would be thereby given at once to the Slavery movement. As soon as the mines cease to be public property, subject to plunder, and pass into the hands of permanent private owners, Slavery will, in all probability, be brought into requisition, as the only means of working them to advantage or profit.

California is now a sovereign State, and has, therefore, an undoubted right to alter her Constitution and establish Slavery. Should she do so, some of the free States would protest in strong terms, and let off a good deal of extra *piety*; but they would be careful not to dissolve the Union on account of it.

THE SCOTT GAME.

The New York Tribune, a leading Whig paper, holds the following language in relation to General Scott and the proposed National Whig Convention:

"We do not believe there need be any Whig National Convention held: we believe any one which may be held will be productive of mischief alone.—All the States which are likely to go Whig at all—including Kentucky and Tennessee—will nominate Winfield Scott by State conventions, if necessary, and choose electors to vote for him. And no matter how the delegates to a Whig National Convention may be chosen, it will nominate Gen. Scott for President. Such a convention may do sundry foolish and mischievous things—things calculated to embarrass the party in the canvass and reduce Gen. Scott's majority—but no convention can be got together of which a majority will vote to run the ship on the rocks when they might just as well carry her gallantly into port with the signal of triumph streaming at the mast head."

It is here distinctly stated that there is no need of a Whig National Convention—that the thing has already been determined by the Whigs of the free States, who have the strength—that a Convention, Gen. Scott having been finally settled on as the Whig nominee, would be productive of nothing but "mischief," and might diminish his vote; and the Southern Whigs are coolly told that they must take the medicine just as it has been prepared for them. Will they do it? Time will show.

GENERAL SCOTT—AN OFFER DECLINED. The New Orleans *Delta*, a Democratic paper, refers to a fact of which it says it has been some time cognizant; that General Scott, when in the city of Mexico, after its capture, was offered by several of the wealthiest citizens of the Mexican republic to be made President of that country; and, as an inducement to the offer, they bound themselves to settle upon him the sum of one million of dollars. "This splendid offer," says the *Delta*, "was declined by the General, with scarcely a moment's consideration. The brave old soldier could not be tempted by such inducements to abandon the flag under which he had achieved so much renown and honor."

Republic.

The above is truly a *wonderful* fact. Gen. Scott, it seems, refused to turn traitor to his country, desert his army and flag, and make himself eternally infamous; and for this he is praised! The poor, half-starved creature, who puts away the temptation of stealing to supply his physical wants—and there are many of these poor creatures in the free States—deserves much more credit than Gen. Scott does for *not* accepting the office of "President" of Mexico. But this, we supppse, is to be one of the issues of the next campaign. Gen. Scott is to be President of the United States, because he declined to desert his country to be President of Mexico!

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

RICHMOND COUNTY, Feb. 11, 1852.

"I intended having my paper stopped, not however, because I am displeased with the manner in which it is conducted or the principles it advocates. But I am now old—a Democrat of the old-fashioned stamp. My first vote for President was cast for Thomas Jefferson; and since that time I have never been any thing else in politics but a Democrat. But I was born under a crowned head; and having witnessed the birth of this government and counted some seventy-eight winters, and feeling that I am near the close of life, I thought, perhaps, that I ought to discontinue my paper, and thus withdraw myself from all connection with the exciting subjects of politics. But still, I am not fully persuaded in my own mind to do without your paper, and so you can use your own pleasure about continuing to send it."

As a matter of course, we have continued the Standard to this father in Democracy; and we have done so with pride and pleasure. We trust he may yet enjoy many years of health and happiness, and that his example may "live after him," and have a good effect upon the rising generation.

GOLDSBOROUGH. The fame of our spirited and enterprising neighbor appears to be extending widely. We find the following in a New Hampshire paper—the *Exeter News-Letter*:

"Goldsboro' on the Wilmington railroad in the county of Wayne, North Carolina, is a handsome thriving village, which has sprung up and assumed all the airs of an old town in a very few years. It is the county seat of Wayne, has a handsome court-house, said to be the best in the State, three hotels, and an abundance of dry goods and grocery stores. Says a late Raleigh paper of a native of Exeter. Added to its already thrifty population, it has a *rale* live Yankee, in the person of Mr. DANIEL G. LOUDER, whose establishment is coming the Giraffe over the citizens of Wayne, in the way of selling cheap and useful articles."

INVASION OF ENGLAND. Information was received by the steamship Canada—the last arrival—that the rumor of the invasion of England, by Napoleon, was totally unfounded. Napoleon had recently given a grand dinner to a party of Englishmen, and expressed regret at the prevalence of a belief that he intended hostilities against England. He declared his respect for the people of England, and said he had no idea of making war upon them.

S. E. Williams, Esq. of Murfreesborough, N. C. has been appointed by the Governor of Iowa Commissioner of Deeds for that State.

GEN. SCOTT.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, a Whig paper, in reply to inquiries as to what the Editor would do in case of the nomination of Scott, says:

"We should not feel ourselves justified in refusing to support the nominee of the Whig party, in the event that that nominee *shall entertain and publicly express* such opinions, and indicate such a policy, as the Whigs of the South have, for the last eighteen months, insisted upon. There are two subjects so vital in their character as to admit of nothing short of the most explicit and emphatic declarations and pledge. We, of course, allude to the Compromise law, and the odious and destructive doctrines of Intervention, which threaten to be an important element in the next canvass. Upon these subjects there must be no faltering—no equivocation—no concealment. Nothing less than a distinct and *public* pledge to support and enforce the Compromise law, and to resist the doctrine of Intervention, can secure our support, and we believe we may, with great truth, say the support of the Whigs of the South. If Gen. Scott can abide this test—if he can truly and conscientiously give this pledge, and will give it publicly and boldly, he shall, in the event of his nomination for the Presidency, receive all the aid and support that our humble abilities will enable us to afford him, and so shall any other Whig who may be nominated, and who can and will comply with the condition prescribed. We have heard it stated, and do not doubt the fact, that General Scott is individually in favor of the Compromise measures, and took an active and efficient part in procuring their passage by Congress. If this be so, his course is too plain to be mistaken. His individual opinions must be his official opinions, and there should be no hesitation on his part in making them publicly known. If he fail to do so, suspicion will inevitably arise that his silence is attributable to a desire on his part to conciliate the Seward'ites and other factionists in the State of New York and the North generally. Such a suspicion, once aroused, would be utterly fatal to Gen. Scott, (or any other candidate) in the South. We conscientiously do not belive that Gen. S., or any other candidate, laboring under such suspicion, could carry a single county in the South—much less a State."

The above is clear and to the point. We have frequently interrogated the Raleigh Register, the organ of the Whigs of this State, on the same subject; but have thus far received no direct and unequivocal answer. We now call the attention of the people again to the fact, that the Register refuses to say whether it will support for the Presidency a man, who declines *to take ground in favor of a provision of the Constitution, on the faithful enforcement of which depends the existence of the Union.* Let this fact be noted and remembered.

INDIANA.

The Democracy of Indiana are among the soundest and truest in the Union. The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by a meeting of the Democracy of Brown County, in that State:

"*Resolved*, That the Democrats of Brown County hold to the old National Democratic principles, and repudiate all sectional tests as injurious and disorganizing in their tendencies.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the so-called compromise measures of the last Congress, *and especially the Fugitive Slave law*, and are in favor of the Democratic party at their State Convention, in February next, fully endorsing said measures, as a final adjustment of the many difficulties growing out of the Slavery question.

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 24th of February next, be instructed to go against the nomination of any man for any office, who is tinctured with Fourierism or Abolitionism; and that they use their best endeavors to put in nomination for all the offices, Democrats of the Jefferson school.

Resolved, That we approve of the doctrines advocated by the Indiana State Sentinel on the compromise measures.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the principles of the Democratic party, and that their success is necessary to the welfare and perpetuity of this glorious Union."

Such is the language generally held by the Democracy of the free States. The exceptions are of those who are not recognized as Democrats, but who claim to be so because the name is popular.

The Whig papers of the South may be safely challenged to produce the proceedings of the first Whig meeting in the free States, in which the fugitive-slave law has been boldly and fully endorsed.

The Independence Belge has the following upon the position of the French refugees:—

"M. Carnot has not, as some of the journals have said, been expelled from Belgium; but it is true that he is inclined to leave us. On the appearance of the lists of proscription, in which his name is not inscribed, but where the names of several of his former colleagues were, M. Carnot wrote to the King of Prussia a most dignified letter, in which, remarking that his father found an asylum in that monarch's dominions after the proscriptions of 1815, he claims the same hospitality.

The illustrious Baron Alexander Humboldt, formerly a friend of General Carnot, and his colleague in the Institute, hastened to present this to the King, who immediately granted the request in the most honorable terms. A number of political refugees, compromised in French affairs, who have been here a fortnight unknown to the police, are at this time quitting our country for England, Holland, and Germany."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

GUILFORD, Feb. 11, 1852.

"Our Whig friends in this section are hard run to select a candidate for Governor. From what I learn, Mr. Gilmer cannot be prevailed on to accept the nomination. Mr. Gilmer is, of course, *too smart a man* to undertake that race, as he well knows his party has got itself into an awful predicament on the Equal suffrage question. David S. Reid got the largest vote in this County ever given before to a Democratic candidatate; and it is apparent to all observing men that he is stronger now than he was two years ago."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes from the Mexican capital that Santa Anna contemplates invading Mexico through Acapulco, on the west coast, where, the correspondent says, all the munitions of war are daily accumulating in the warehouses of the leading Santanists. All the officials in that State (Guerrero) are Santa Anna's friends. Gen. Alvarez, the Governor, is almost omnipotent, a firm friend of the great conspirator, and a bitter enemy of President Arista. He has plenty of arms, and can call into the field 17,000 indians at any moment. Acapulco is on the Pacific coast.

A Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that Gen. W. O. Butler has written a letter, in which he states that the Resolutions recently adopted by the Democratic Convention of Kentucky, were submitted to him before they were introduced, and cordially approved by him. Gen. Butler also speaks in approving terms of the "Compromise" as a final settlement of the Slavery agitation.

TELEGRAPH TO CUBA. Joquin Gurideogo, of Cardenas, proposes, in a letter to the New Orleans Courier, the construction of a floating sub-marine telegraph from Cape Sable, in Florida, to Key West, and from thence to Hisacos, Cuba. The distance from Cape Sable to H. is 160 miles, and the cost of the wire is estimated at $300,00.

Lola Montes was dancing in Richmond last week. Her presence seems to have created considerable excitement. The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer had called upon her, and was delighted with her appearance and manners. Richmond is growing rapidly, and is not far behind New York, *

Agricultural Society in Wake County.

Raleigh, Feb. 16, 1852.

At a meeting of citizens of this county, held at the City Hall, this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, on motion, Maj. Charles L. Hinton was appointed Chairman, and Wilson W. Whitaker, Secretary:

The objects of the meeting were explained at considerable length by the chairman, in which he illustrated in a very clear and conclusive manner, the importance and utility of Agricultural Societies. He alluded to the fact, that some years ago, such an institution was formed in this county, which had but a brief and feeble existence. It commenced wrong, by attempting exhibitions and awarding premiums before it had acquired sufficient maturity and ability for such results which should always be held and treated as secondary objects—exhausted its strength at premature efforts at display, and went down. This, he showed, afforded no cause of discouragement. The experiment had been sufficiently tried in other States, and had proved successful; one evidence of which mentioned by the speaker established the fact most conclusively of itself, which is, that from the authentic statistics furnished by the census, it appears that every one of those States in which there are *well organized and numerous Agricultural Societies, increased their agricultural products, during the last decade, in a much greater ratio than those States in which such Societies had been neglected.* This speaks volumes in their favor. He adverted to the astonishing and most incredible improvements which had, of late, been made in the county of Edgecomb, which he had recently visited, and beheld with his own eyes; and he said the planters there attributed it to the influence of agricultural societies and agricultural papers, *four hundred* of which papers were taken and read in that county. Here he gave a very interesting account of their method of raising manure by compost heaps, of swamp muck, rich earth, ashes, marl, leaves, stable manure, &c., which were located in their fields at such regular distances, and with such nice calculation, that they could scatter them by rule over the intermediate spaces, so as to make them supply the whole ground without lack in one heap or superabundance in another. After witnessing these improvements, he was convinced there was not a first rate farmer in Wake county. No *first-rate* farmer *now* turns out an old field; but he keeps his fields improving with every year's crop and cultivation. Societies led to these results, by bringing the farmers together "and making them intelligent by the mere force of contact and attrition:" introducing agricultural papers giving the information necessary to understand the best methods of making manure and applying it—the particular kinds best adapted to particular soils and particular plants. While the overseers of Edgecomb talked familiarly of the gasses of which different substances were composed, and were making four or five bales of cotton to the hand, who of us knew any thing of these matters, or were following their examples in practice? True, there were a few who had occasionally made 1500 lbs to the acre, and he believed his friend before him (Mr. Seth Jones) had made 1800. This showed what might be done, if the proper efforts were exerted; and it was the stimulating effect of associations, which are to the moral, what steam is to the natural world, which led to these successful efforts. He said a great deal more, which was highly instructive and interesting, of which a further sketch cannot now be attempted.

L. O'B. Branch, Esq. next addressed the meeting, and warmly approved its object. In this step we were but paying our tribute to the marked spirit of the age. Though but an indifferent farmer himself, he nevertheless had some experience, and had learned something from agricultural papers, which he read with pleasure and profit; and he felt a deep interest in the cause of agricultural improvement in North Carolina.

His limited observation and reflection on the subject, had satisfied him, that the history of all the Southern Atlantic States has been and would continue to be, the same in one respect. Their soils were originally fertile, but mostly of that light and free character, which made them easily cultivated and easily exhausted. If they were mercilessly broken down, they only suffered the common fate of a free horse. The proprietors consoled and excused themselves from present labor and sacrifice, by the reflection, that their children would find a new home in the South and West, where the Government was constantly acquiring whole empires and offering the soil at prices almost nominal. In this way a constant stream of emigration had been kept up (and that from this State might well be called a *golden stream*, for no country on earth contained a better population than the emigrants from this State who are found over the whole of the South and West,) until none remained but those who were determined not to be driven from the home of their nativity. If they remained, the only alternative with many was, to starve or improve their lands; and they had of course adopted the latter. Maryland and Virginia, being older, had reached that point earlier than we, and consequently are ahead of us in improvement. Emigration from those States has long since ceased. We have reached the bottom—have stood for a while upon it, and have commenced to ascend. The tide of emigration has been checked, and we may hope for a brighter future. Georgia and Florida are rapidly writing their portion of this history on barren hillsides and sandy valleys. Let the mother recuperate her strength, that she may invite back her wandering children, when their lands are exhausted, and the Gulf of Mexico stands as a barrier to further emigration.

The county of Edgecomb had taken the lead in this improvement. Eight years ago he had first passed through that county. At that time lands originally fertile, had been reduced almost to sterility. Since then he had travelled repeatedly through it and observed its progress. Within that period the productiveness of much of the land must have been doubled, in many cases more than doubled. He had been told that the farmers there make from 1000 to 1200 lbs. of cotton to the acre. He did not doubt it, and he believed that was better than the average of any county in the South. At any rate he expressed the belief, unhesitatingly, that more clear profit on the capital employed, was made by the farmers of Edgecomb, than those of any county in the South. He had been a cotton planter in Florida, which he considered the best of all the cotton States, and spoke confidently on this point. The Chairman had said that Edgecomb was ahead of any county in the State in agricultural improvement. He would go further and say, that, in this respect, and in wealth, intelligence, and general prosperity, it was far ahead of any county in all the South, of which he had any knowledge. Mind applied to the means within its reach, and aided by industry, accomplished it. Agricultural societies and papers had led the way. They would do the same for Wake, which already had almost every natural advantage, except fertile soil. In a latitude equally removed from the extremes of heat and cold—on the table land equi-distant from the mountains and the sea-board—with pure water, a pure air above and around us, and a pleasant soil under our feet—the seat of Government furnishing a market already large and increasing—and a system of Rail Roads and Plank Roads, as desirable as a navigable stream, and without the noxious vapors that a river would afflict us with—what could we regret but a poor and exhausted soil? It is true, we had not the marl of Edgecomb; but let the spirit of improvement get abroad, and the mind and energy of man would find a substitute. It was susceptible of demonstration that our Rail Roads, having reference to their own interests, had better bring manures gratuitously, than they should not be used; and if they can be induced to do so, we could afford to use the means of improvement. Such an institution as is now proposed would induce them to bring guano, lime, plaster, &c. *free of charge.*

The Eastern portion of North Carolina, in the opinion of a poor judge, as he acknowledged himself to be, was the best agricultural country he ever saw; and we were not true to our State, our children, or ourselves, if we failed to turn our advantages to good account.

It was one of the most difficult undertakings to induce farmers to co-operate, and for that reason they rarely effected any thing of common interest. Conventions had repeatedly assembled in the cotton States, but all resulted in miserable failures. It is only by means of agricultural societies, embracing smaller communities, where the farmers meet together frequently and familiarly, that we could be trained, as it were, to co-operation. And this was but one of the many advantages flowing from them.

Let agriculture be presented in an attractive light. The Horn of Plenty and the Sheaf of Wheat were amongst the favorites of the classical emblems. Let it be seen that not only the honest laborer, but educated and intelligent men are engaged in it, and not ashamed to interest themselves in its advancement, and a new state of things will soon be seen among us. Improvements will be pushed forward. Our citizens will cling to the land of their nativity; they will unite to cherish, to build up and improve their beloved State; and her desert places, under the stimulus which is being applied to skill and industry, will every where ultimately blossom as the rose. The earnestness, zeal, and eloquence with which the patriotic speaker advocated the cause of improvement, in the manner proposed by associated efforts, of which the foregoing is but a brief and meagre sketch, was listened to with delight, and heartily applauded by the audience.

Mr. Lemay, after Mr. Branch had concluded his remarks, presented the following resolutions, to wit:

For our mutual improvement, and for the advancement of our agricultural interests, *Resolved*, That we will associate ourselves together under the name of "The Wake County Agricultural Society."

2. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Society, to be submitted to the next meeting thereof, which shall be held in this city on Monday of next Superior Court.

3. *Resolved*, That the Secretary be requested to give public notice of said meeting, and earnestly solicit the attendance and co-operation of our fellow-citizens generally from every section of the county.

4. *Resolved*, That the Committee on a Constitution and By-Laws are instructed to prepare the same in reference to a connexion with a District Society to be composed of all the County Clubs in this Congressional District, and also with a State Society to be composed of all the County Clubs in the State.

5. *Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend to our fellow-citizens of the several counties composing this Congressional District, in which it has not already been done, to meet at as early a day as practicable, and form Societies therein; and that we invite an association with them as indicated in the foregoing resolution, for the purpose of uniting our personal efforts and employing all other means in our power for promoting the great cause of agricultural improvement among us. Such a union of hearts, union of hands, and union of purses, cannot fail to be efficient, by applying the proper stimulus to emulation, by instituting and supporting respectable Fairs, by bestowing adequate premiums, by spreading information, and by arousing a spirit of improvement, enterprise and activity among our whole population.

6. *Resolved*, That we deem it important to the perfection of our plan and the success of our efforts, that an act of incorporation be granted by the Legislature for a State and County Societies; and that legislative aid be given to "speed the plough," and encourage agricultural improvement.

7. *Resolved*. That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to select a suitable person to deliver an address at the next meeting of the Society.

8. *Resolved*, That the city papers and others in the District, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

These resolutions were amended, on motion of Mr. Branch, by adding the 7th in the series, and unanimously adopted.

The following persons then, and subsequently, enrolled their names as members of the Society:

Josiah O. Watson,	L. O'B. Branch,
C. L. Hinton,	Needham Price,
Seth Jones,	W. W. Holden,
Wm. R. Poole,	W. H. Jones,
John Hutchins,	Jere. Nixon,
James D. Newsom,	Eldridge Smith,
Joseph Fowler, Jr.,	M. A. Bledsoe,
H. O. Parker,	Thomas J. Lemay,
Alpheus Jones,	David Hinton,
G. H. Wilder,	Wilson W. Whitaker,
Wm. Peace,	R. Crawford,
Wm. F. Collins,	Nathan A. Myatt,
Jacob Mordecai,	James S. Purify,
Johnson Busbee,	George W. Thompson,
Perrin Busbee,	James M. Mangum,
Peleg Rogers,	K. W. Petersilia,
Thos. G. Whitaker,	John J. L. McCullers,
Sion H. Rogers,	W. W. Clements,
John C. Moore,	Thomas Jenkens,
Alfred Jones,	A. P. Woodall,
Willie W. Pope,	Willis Whitaker,
John W. Harris,	Wesley Jones,
Sylvester Smith,	George W. Mordecai,
T. H. Selby,	John H. Bryan,
K. P. Hill,	W. L. Pomeroy,
W. H. Hood,	Richard M. Mason,
John B. Owen,	J. B. G. Roulhac,
Thomas Hicks,	E. B. Freeman,
Rufus H. Jones,	Everard Hall,
Samuel Whitaker,	Anderson Page,
John H. DeCarteret,	John L. Ferrell,
Henry Mordecai,	Wm. H. Holleman,
Henry W. Montague,	Henry Wall,
George H. Faribault,	Wm. Barham,
W. H. Scott,	John M. Fleming,
E. P. Guion,	Fabius J. Haywood,
Kimbrough Jones,	Jesse Brown,
Wm. Boylan,	Wm. J. Clarke,
Samuel H. Young,	William Thompson,
Henry D. Turner,	Augustus J. Foster,
Henry Coley,	Thomas R. Debnam,
James Taylor,	J. T. C. Wiatt,
Theophilus H. Snow,	Rufus S. Tucker,
Charles Dewey,	Lewis W. Peck,
S. W. Whiting,	Stephen Stephenson,
James McKimmon,	W. D. Jones,
Adolphus Jones,	William J. Lougee,
Robert W. Haywood.	

The Chairman appointed the following committees:

To prepare Constitution and By-Laws, under the 2d resolution, Messrs. Thomas J. Lemay, N. Price and William R. Poole.

To select a Speaker, pursuant to resolution 7th, Messrs. L. O'B Branch, W. H. Jones and W. W. Whitaker.

The meeting then adjourned until the Monday of Wake Superior Court.

C. L. HINTON, *Chairman.*

W. W. Whitaker, *Secretary.*

The following from the Knickerbocker for October, is not bad:—

"I should like you to have seen," said a friend to us the other day, "a specimen of a green Yankee who came down the Sound in a Hartford steamer with me. He had never been to 'York' before, and he was asking questions of everybody on board the boat. However, if he was "Green as grass," he was picking up a good deal of information, which will doubtless stand him in good stead hereafter. One of his comparisons struck me as decidedly original: "Up to Northampton," said he. "I took breakfast, and they taxed me tew shillin's! Twas a pooty good price, but I gin it to 'em. Twas enough, any way. Well, when I came down to Hartford, I took breakfast ag'in, next mornin', and when I asked 'em 'How much?' they looked at me and said, 'Half a dollar!!' I looked back ot 'em pooty sharp—but I *paid* it; and arter I'd paid it, I sot down, and ciphered up inside how much it would cost a fellow to board long at that rate; and I tell you what, I pooty soon found out that fore the end of a month it would make a fellow's pocket-book *look as if an elephant had stompted onto it!*"

Arrest of a Kidnapper. We learn that on Thursday at 2½ P. M., Thomas Heckle, of Augusta Georgia, and Philip Rutledge, of Greenville, S. C., caused to be arrested an individual of this town by the name of Dempsey Hatchfield Blake, formerly a resident of Wake County in this State, and had him lodged in jail.

From the facts which we have been able to obtain, it appears that some time in January last, Blake stole a negro from Hickle & Trowbridge, at Augusta, and sold him to the aforesaid Philip Rutledge; that these gentlemen have been on the lookout for him ever since, and that recognising him in town, by virtue of a Requisition from the Governor of Georgia to Gov. Reid, they procured his arrest and imprisonment as before stated.

He was placed in irons and left with his captors in one of the line boats on yesterday.

These are the facts as they have been communicated to us. *Wilmington Herald.*

The papers are publishing the whole report of the sparring between Mr. Stanly and Mr. Giddings, in the House of Representatives, last week. It is well to do so, for if members of Congress will thus disgrace themselves in the presence of their associates, and if the Speaker will tolerate it, the remedy must be looked for in public opinion. To obtain an expression of that, at least one specimen of the vulgar and degrading proceedings must be laid before the people. So says a distinguished contemporary.

Albemarle Bulletin.

The Rev. Stephen Asbury Rosell, one of the most eminent ministers of the Methodist Church, died at Alexandria, on the 16th instant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday the 18th, Mr. Fish presented the memorial of Henry Grinnell of New York, offering to the United States, free of charge, the search of Sir John Franklin, and suggesting that they, together with a small propeller, be sent upon a further expedition in search of the same parties. Also, a petition signed by 300 persons of New York, praying that such expedition may be fitted out.

Mr. Hamlin reported, from the committe on printing, in favor of printing Kossuth's letters of thanks to Congress and the Government, laid before the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Borland opposed the printing, as unnecessary. Mr. Chase advocated it.

Mr. Badger moved it to be laid on the table. Lost, yeas 16, nays 24.

A general debate then ensued on the printing of these letters, in which Messrs. Seward, Cass, Chase, Hamlin, Downs and Soule favored it, and Messrs. Badger, Clemens, Butler, Borland and Rusk opposed it. The report of the committee was adopted, and the printing ordered by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, McRae, Norris, Seward, Smith, Soule, Stockton, Sumner, Wade—21.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Dawson, Fish, Geyer, Hunter, Jones of Tenn., King, Miller, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Spruance, Underwood, Upham—20.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the bill allowing drawbacks on goods imported from Texas into Mexico, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Senate then adjourned.

The House was engaged the same day in discussing the mileage bill, and a bill granting to Missouri the right of way and a portion of the public domain, to aid in the construction of Railroads.

In the Senate, on Thursday, after the presentation of petitions, (among which were the usual quantity from assistant marshals, asking additional compensation for their services in taking the late census,) the House bill in relation to the mileage of the delegate from Oregon was taken up.

Messrs. Badger, Chase, Bright, and others, spoke on the subject; after which, on motion by Mr. Mangum, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The Iowa land bill was taken up, and Mr. Underwood concluded his remarks on it. Without taking a vote on the question,

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. In the House, Mr. Orr, by leave, introduced a bill to provide for classifying the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States in order to facilitate the attendance of counsel at Washington; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The House then proceeded to the further consideration of Mr. Hall's bill to grant the right of way and a portion of the public lands in aid of the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Missouri railroad, and the railroad from St. Louis to the western confines of the State of Missouri; which was debated by Messrs. Miller, Rantoul, Moore of Louisiana, and Ficklin—all speaking earnestly in favor of the bill. And then the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Hunter presented the memorial of thirty-six members of the Pennsylvania legislature, asking Congress to interfere for the protection of the Wheeling bridge.

Mr. Brodhead submitted a joint resolution of the legislature of Pennsylvania on the same subject, expressing the determination of the State to persist in the suit.

Mr. Badger called up the bill giving credit to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road for duties on some iron. Mr. Badger said: There is a bill which has been reported from the Committee on Finance, for some fortnight or three weeks past, which I will ask the Senate, as a matter of indulgance to me, to take up and act upon now. I will state to the Senate, in a few words, the reasons why I ask this favor. It is a bill giving credit to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company for duties upon some iron which has been ordered for that road, upon their giving adequate security for its ultimate payment. The bill, in respect to the necessity for its immediate passage, differs from other bills upon the calendar. The iron is now ordered; and if the passage of the bill is delayed till some time hence, the duties will have been collected, and no relief can then be given. Upon this statement, I move to postpone all the prior orders, with a view to take up Senate bill No. 185.

The question being then taken, the prior orders were postponed, and the bill taken up for consideration.

The Senate then, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider Senate bill 185—being "A bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company;" which was read.

Mr. Hunter. I feel bound to state in relation to this bill that, if there were any case in which I could vote to give time or remit duties, it would be in precisely such a case as is presented here. But it has been my habit heretofore to vote against all such bills, as I desired to keep the tariff of '46 inviolate.

The bill, without amendment, was then reported to the Senate, and ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

The session of the House was devoted principally to the consideration of private bills in Committee of the Whole House, of which none were finally disposed of. Afterwards the business on the Speaker's table was taken up, and various executive messages and executive-department communications were appropriately referred or otherwise disposed of. In the course of these proceedings, the President's message, transmitting to the House the "Long and Kossuth" correspondence, was laid on the table, and, with the accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed. The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from Louis Kossuth, which was not read. Pending the question on laying it on the table and printing it, the House adjourned until Tuesday next—Monday being the day to be generally celebrated in Washington as the anniversary of Washington's birth.

The Terrible Accident on the Erie Railroad. Further Particulars. We published yesterday, under our telegraph head, an account of a terrible accident, on Tuesday, 17th inst., on the New York and Erie Railroad, accompanied by loss of life, in consequence of a passenger car being precipitated down an embankment thirty feet in height, into the Delaware river. A correspondent of the Tribune, who was in the foremost car, which was also thrown off the track, thus describes the accident to the car thrown in the river:

"We hastened to the spot, and lo! thirty feet below us was the car, almost buried under the water, and the poor creatures within were thrusting their arms out of the windows, calling for help. Two or three of them had crawled upon the roof, and were beseeching us to save them. The scene at first seemed to strike every one dumb with horror. The smooth-walled precipice could not be descended.—We were obliged to go a little further up the river, where there is no wall, but only a gravel bank, and there slide down to the water's edge. The car, at its nearest end, was about 25 feet from the shore; the water was deep and running very swiftly. Boards were found upon the beach, but none of them were long enough. After half an hour's hard work, a dead trunk of a hemlock tree was shoved into the last window, and the other end resting upon the shore. With the aid of this a bridge was built, upon which those able to walk were led, and those too much frozen to move were carried. An axe was procured and holes cut through the roof, and, one after another, the unfortunate passengers were lifted out.

It was one of the most thrilling scenes ever imagined. A young girl was drawn up, and at once began to plead that her mother might be saved; a husband begged for his wife's rescue—friend struggled to save friend. An old lady of 70 years was drawn out the water insensible, but she afterwards revived. Upon getting the sufferers ashore, the only way to get them to a place of relief was to put ropes around their bodies under the arms, and draw them directly up the precipice. The severe cold incapacitated them for raising hardly a finger to aid themselves. The hair and garments of the ladies were frozen stiff as soon as they were drawn out of the water in the car. One man, by the name of Hyatt, was quite dead when taken from the ice. The sufferers (wounded dreadfully some of them, and all more or less bruised) were taken into two remaining uninjured cars, and there made as comfortable as they could be, chilled through with dripping garments."

Four Children at a Birth. It is said that a lady residing in West Philadelphia, on Wednesday gave birth to four children, two girls and two boys.

Democratic Meeting in Guilford.

A meeting of the Democracy of Guilford county was held in the courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on Tuesday the 17th inst. (it being Court week.) On motion of Wilson S. Hill, the meeting was organized by calling Daniel Hobbs, Esq., to the Chair, and by appointing B. G. Graham Secretary.

Jas. R. McLean, Esq., briefly explained the object of the meeting, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been recommended that a democratic State Convention be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 13th day of May next, and whereas, we the democrats of Guilford are desirous of being represented in said convention: therefore

Be it Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be empowered to appoint five delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the purity, ability and patriotism of his Excellency, David S. Reid, and we therefore most cheerfully recommend him to said Convention for a renomination to the office of Governor; believing that his administration of State affairs, has given general satisfaction to the people of the State.

And Whereas, It has been recommended by the Democratic Central committee of the Union, that a National Democratic Convention be held in the city of Baltimore, on the first day of June next for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, therefore

Be it Resolved, That we recommend to the counties composing this Congressional district, the propriety of appointing delegates to meet in Convention in the town of Greensborough on Tuesday of May Court next, to select a delegate to represent this district in said Baltimore Convention, and that the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint ten delegates to represent the county of Guilford in said district Convention.

Messrs. Samuel P. Hill, Robert P. Dick and Jas. R. McLean, being each successively called on by the meeting, entertained the same by brief and appropriate speeches, exposing the humbug cry of *Union* by the Whigs, and calling upon the Democrats to stand by *their colors*—that this cry of Union was but an artifice used by the Whigs to obtain power—that in past times, in the election of Harrison and of Taylor, that the country had been deceived by their clamorous protestations that they were no-party men—that they were against proscription, &c.—that they had abandoned all their old issues of Bank, Tariff and Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the States—and pointed out in glowing terms the triumphant establishment of democratic principles throughout the Union, &c., &c.—all of which was received with lively demonstrations of applause by the meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates to the State Convention: Wilson S. Hill, Jr., Robert P. Dick, E. T. Garrett, William A. Dunn, and Jas. Reynolds. And the following to the District Convention: James R. McLean, Wilson S. Hill, Sr., Dr. J. E. Butcher, Anselem Reid, David Brown, Wm. H. Reece, James W. Dick, B. G. Graham, Joseph Kirkpatrick and Jesse Thompson, and on motion, the Chairman was added to the list.

On motion of R. P. Dick, Esq., it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Standard, with a request to publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

DANIEL HOBBS, *Chairman.*

B. G. Graham, *Secretary.*

Democratic Meeting in Perquimans.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Perquimans County, at Hertford, on the 10th instant, Thomas Wilson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joseph H. White appointed Secretary. The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to a District and State Convention.

On motion of J. P. Jordan, Esq., it was

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a District Convention for the purpose of appointing one or more delegates to the National Democratic Convention; and also the proposition to hold a State Convention at Raleigh.

Resolved, That we recommend Gatesville as the place, and the Monday of March Superior Court as the time, of holding said District Convention; and we cheerfully acquiesce in the time already proposed for the meeting of the State Convention, viz: the 13th day of May.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint —— delegates to the District Convention, and —— delegates to the State Convention, to represent the Democracy of this county in those bodies; to which delegations, on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added.

The Chair appointed the following as the delegates to the Gatesville Convention: James C. Skinner, J. P. Jordan, Robert J. Saunders, Joseph Mardri, H. H. Skinner, W. R. Blanchard, John Felton, T. R. Simpson, E. W. Riddick and Richard Berry.

The following delegates were appointed to the Raleigh Convention: J. T. Granberry, W. D. Riddick, Nathan Skinner, John Parsons, Elisha Riddick and J. P. Jordan.

On motion of J. P. Jordan,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer.

THOMAS WILSON, *Chairman.*

Joseph H. White, *Secretary.*

Washington Irving has written a letter, which we find published in the N. Y. Evening Post, on the subject of the different portraits that are extant of Columbus, concluding with some remarks on the true orthography of his name. Some of the particulars on this last subject are new to us. There is a good deal of mystery about the true name, and the causes of the various modes of spelling. Irving says that the designation of the family in Genoa was Columbo, and the original Italian name of the discoverer was Christoforo Colombo. When he first came into Spain from Portugal, he seems to have retained his Italian family name, with a single variation; for in the records of Francisco Gonzalez, of Seville, the royal treasurer, there are still extant three several entries of money paid, in 1487 and 1488, by order of the Catholic sovereigns to him, by the name of Christobal Colomo.

So also, in a royal cedula of May 12, 1480, signed by the sovereigns, the public functionaries throughout the kingdom are orderad to furnish accommodation and facilities to Cristovâl Colomol.

In the grants by which he was created Admiral, Viceroy and Governor of any lands which he might discover, his recorded name is Cristobal Colon, which is thought to be an abbreviation of Colnus, the name of the patrician family of Rome, from which he claimed to be desended. The name of Columbus, which he is known in history, is the Latin version of his originame, and was sometimes used by himself and brother, while resident in Italy. It is the recognized name name in English history. If changed at all, we ought to go back to the original Italian Cristoforo Columbo.

New Rail Road Track on the Susquehanna. The old railroad track across the ice on the Susquehanna, having become much worn, and in two or three places slightly broken, by the immense travel over it for several weeks, the Railroad Company on Wednesday commenced laying down a new track, which was completed yesterday afternoon by the rail road supervisors, in less than thirty-six hours—a feat not easily equalled by the best railroad builders in the United States. Immediately after its completion, some sixty or seventy burthen cars, all heavily ladened, passed over it with ease and safety.

The road now, with its new and substantial rails, appears as if it would last for several weeks to come, provided no sudden change in the weather takes place, the ice being apparently as strong and firm as it has been at any time during the winter. This bridge, or railroad, by the way, is a natural curiosity, and has excited no little interest. A number of our citizens daily take a trip in the cars for the express purpose of seeing it. There are two good hotels at Havre de Grace, one kept by Mr. Hopper and the other by Mr. Wells, at either of which visitors are pleasantly and comfortably accommodated.

By means of this track over 200 tons of fraight will now be passed from Philadelphia to Baltimore, most of which is destined for the West to pass over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which would otherwise go over the Pennsylvania Railroad, avoiding Baltimore and the great railroad of Maryland.

Baltimore Sun of Friday last.

Chevalier Hulseman was at Charleston on Tuesday, and informs the Mercury that at the time of the insulting serenade offered him at New Orleans he was absent at the house of a friend, and knew nothing of it until it was all over.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1852.

The firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., of San Francisco, have been selected as United States disbursing agents for California. Adams & Co., San Francisco, have obtained the contract for building the California Custom House.

Yesterday was celebrated here for the birth day of Washington. Neither House of Congress was in session. W.

The Cleaveland Riot.

Cleaveland, Feb. 18. About fifty armed men kept possession of the Homœpathic Medical College last night. Two military companies were garrisoned at the court house, and the artillery made the jail their head-quarters, where the rioters who were arrested yesterday were confined.

The military were discharged from duty to-day, and every thing is now perfectly quiet. The ringleaders of the mob are under examination.

The Rachel Parker Slave Case.

Harrisburg, Feb. 19. The Legislature has adopted a resolution directing the Governor of Pennsylvania to employ counsel to defend Rachel Parker, now confined in Baltimore jail, and held as the fugitive slave of Mr. Schoolfield, and also to assist in the prosecution of McCreary, charged with kidnapping her from Chester county, Pa.

Defeat of the Maine Liquor Law.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 19. The Maine-Liquor Law was lost in the Senate to-day, on the motion to concur in the House amendments, by a vote of 11 yeas to 20 nays.

Kossuth and the Ladies.

Cincinnati, Feb. 19. The Ladies' Hungarian Association met to-day at the Burnet House, eight hundred in number, for the purpose of waiting upon Kossuth. Mrs. Telfor addressed Kossuth on the part of the Association, and presented him with $800, as the contribution towards the Hungarian Fund. Kossuth delivered an address in reply, gratefully acknowledging their contribution in most eloquent language. To-morrow he will be presented with $1,400 by an association of Germans.

Later from the Rio Grande.

New Orleans, Feb. 19. The steamer Fanny has arrived from the Brazos with $51,000 in specie.—Families residing in Matamoras were fleeing across the river to Brownsville, fearing another attack from Carvajal, who was reported to be approaching with 700 men. The Mexican Gen. Avalos was fortifying a position outside of Matamoras. A Mexican steamer, with arms and ammunition for Avalos, had arrived at the Brazos, but could not ascend the river, and was obliged to put to sea again without discharging her cargo.

Orders have been received at Matamoras to levy an additional tax of eight per cent, on all real estate, for the support of the general government. This has greatly exasperated the people, and will, it is thought, greatly facilitate the operations of Carvajal.

Arrest of a Supposed Mail Robber.

Greensburg, Pa., Feb. 20. The Postmaster at this place, Mr. Samuel B. Lanfer, yesterday arrested, on the National Road, near this place, a man named R. Green, charged with robbing the U. S. mail, in Virginia. He was lodged in Greenburg jail, and the testimony against him is said to be very strong.

Opening of the Northern Indiana Railroad.

Chicago, Feb. 20. The first passenger train on the Northern Indiana Railroad arrived here to-day, and was greeted with great demononstrations of joy by an immense concourse of spectators.

Col. Alexander Hamilton has made a publication, claiming Washington's Farewell Address, as the production of his father. The original, known as the Claypole copy, is in Washington's hand writing, but it is alleged that this copy is from a draft furnished by Hamilton. The Colonel states that he is able to prove this statement. The only satisfactory evidence would be the production of the draft said to have been copied by Washington and returned to Hamilton. The fact is, probably, that Washington, after making his draft, sent it to Hamilton for his emendation and suggestions, and that he adopted his corrections and additions.

Washington's letter to Patrick Henry, embodying some of the same views and sentiments as are contained in the Farewell Address, was of a date prior to the Address. Some of the ideas and phrases contained in the Address may be found in the writings of Governor Pownall, in regard to the prospects and future policy of America. Gov. Pownall was Governor, at different times, of the Colonies of South Carolina, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, and went to England in 1662. There can be no doubt that the Address was, in substance, the production of Washington's mind.

THE MARKETS.

Wilmington, Feb. 21. Bacon arriving freely, and sales, hog round, at 10½ cents; full stock of corn, with sales in lots at 65 cts per bushel; oats 56 cts. per bushel; flour $4 25 to $7 50; turpentine, $2 35 for soft, and $1 45 for hard; spirits turpentine 33 cts.; tar $1 25 per bbl.; shingles, sales of 90,000 common, at $3 per M.; eleven rafts of timber disposed of as follows: 2 at $11 50, 1 at $11 62, 4 at $11, 1 at $7, 1 at $6 25, and 2 at $6. Business rather dull.

Petersburg, Feb. 21. Tobacco, not so brisk as during the past week—lugs $3 to $3 50, common leaf $3 75 to $4 50, good leaf $5 to $6; Cotton, brisk, and sales at 7¾ cents; wheat advancing, and sales at from 104 to 107 cents per bushel; flour firm at $5 for superfine; corn in demand at 65 cents.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21. Bacon. new, 10½ to 11½ cents; cotton 7⅝ to 7⅞ cents; flour in demand at from $4 50 to $5; corn 85 to 90 cents per bushel; lard 10½ to 11 cents; flaxseed $1 15 to $1 25 per bushel; molasses, Cuba, 24 to 26 cents per gallon.

New York, Feb. 20. Sales of 7,000 bales of cotton at former prices; flour $4 93 to $5 12½ according to quality; sales of 17,000 bushels of mixed corn at 69 to 70 cents.

MARRIED.

In Wake County, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Ellington, Mr. Troy Baucom to Miss Bettie A. Rand, daughter of Maj. N. G. Rand.

DIED,

In Exeter, New Hampshire, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Anna Lougee, relict of Jonathan Folsom Lougee, in the 90th year of her age—an highly respected and esteemed lady, and perhaps the most aged person living in the place; preserving, in a remarkable degree, all her faculties unimpaired to a very late period of her life. She was the oldest surviving member of the First Congregationalist Church, in that town—having outlived all her early associates and neighbors; and has added another to the list of those departed dames that were witnesses of many of the stirring scenes of the Revolution.

At Little Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C., on the 16th inst., Mr. Samuel B. Smith, in the 61st year of his age. The deceased has left a wife and 12 children. Mr. S., was a native of Essex County, N. J., but for nearly thirty years resided in Raleigh. In 1849 he with his family moved to Little Rockfish. He died a Christian.

In Wake County, on the 17th inst., of dropsy, Mrs. Keziah Dupree, relict of James Dupree, in the 68th year of her age. The deceased was a pious woman, and a kind and affectionate mother. She leaves six children to mourn their loss. [Cox.

To the next kin of Jesse Howell, dec.

THE next of kin of Jesse Howell are hereby notified that the undersigned, Administrator of the deceased, is ready to pay over to them their respective distributive shares, upon their rendering a schedule of the advancements made them by the intestate, which they are hereby requested to do immediately, or at least by the 28th of March next.

B. N. HOWELL, *Adm'r.*

February 18, 1852. 908—td.

Democratic Meeting.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Randolph County is requested in Ashborough, on Tuesday after the fourth Monday in March, it being Tuesday of Court. A full attendance is desired.

February 23d, 1852. 31—tf.

A LOT OF SUPERFINE FLOUR just received at TUCKER'S.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor: The following lines were written by Mrs. E. H., of Henrico, Virginia, after the death of her infant daughter. If you think them worthy of a place in your paper, they are at your disposal.

A Reader of the Standard.

I lost my little darling,
My beauteous, fairy child,
So like some heaven-born angel,
So gentle and so mild.
She was a tiny rose-bud,
A fair, though fragile flower,
That could not stand the winter's blast,
But perished from a shower.

Her eyes dark blue as summer's skies,
Her silken locks like jet,
My darling little daughter,
I think I see her yet.
And her dear little brother,
Oh! how he sobbed and cried,
And clung around his mother,
That night his sister died.

They laid her in the garden,
There, beneath the quiet sod,
Her body now reposes,
But her spirit is with God.
Oh! gently bloom sweet flowers,
Around her slumbering head,
And warble, warble little birds,
Above her quiet bed:

And I will hush the throbbings
Of this sorrowing heart the while,
And think I see mine angel
In all the stars that smile;
And dream of her at even,
When sun-set gilds the west,
And hope to meet in Heaven,
My baby, with the blest.

Raleigh, February 1st, 1852.

A. B. STITH,
Agent & Commission Merchant, and DRY GOODS & GROCERY BROKER,
No. 80 Broadway, New York.

A. B. STITH, tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and Citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New-York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

The Sale of Produce or Merchandise, or the Purchase of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Medical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

He flatters himself, as a purchaser of Goods for Southern Trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina and in the city of Raleigh—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Unconnected with any establishment in New-York, and devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconveniences and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in prices and styles, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to the Southern Merchants in having a competent agent, whose interest it will be to avail himself of every opportunity for their benefit, and who can, through him, keep up their stocks by getting goods as their business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in at one time a heavy stock for the season; and the inconveniencies of a large amount of bills falling due about the same time. He can also get his goods more frequently, and of later and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants, and other persons, disposed to employ him, will please to forward with their orders their references, or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders. His commissions will be two and a half per cent. Address A. B. Stith, New York.

REFER TO

Ex. Gov. Charles Manly, Raleigh,
Wm. Hill, Esq Sec'y of State, Raleigh,
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State N. C. Raleigh
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres Mu. In. Co. Raleigh,
D. W. Horne, Esq. Orange Hill, Florida,
Henry Bryan, Columbia, Alabama,
Mathew Shaw, Esq. Washington, N. C.
B. F. Moore, Atto. Gen. N. C. Raleigh,
Hon J. R. J. Daniel, M. C. Halifax, N. C.
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.
Bennet B. Bell, Esq. Warsaw, Alabama,
R. H. Lewis, Esq. Greensborough, Alabama.
Green T. McAffee, Esq. Talladega, Alabama.
Thomas Hill, Esq. Baker County, Geo.

New York, Feb 7. 108—4tw.

Furman, Davis, & Co. have associated with them WILLIAM G. NOBLE, And the business hereafter will be conducted under the name of

FURMAN, DAVIS, & Co.

WE have removed from No. 197 Pearl St., to our new and commodious Store, No. 18, Courtlandt St., nearly opposite the Merchants' and Western Hotels, where we are now receiving a large and well selected stock of *Silk and Fancy Dry Goods*, well adapted to the trade—consisting in part of the following, viz: *Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, Muslins, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c. &c.*, which we offer on the most reasonable terms, and solicit a call from our friends when they next visit the City. Orders for Goods will meet with strict and prompt attention.

FURMAN, DAVIS, & CO.

Samuel Furman, John G. Davis, Wm. G. Noble. } New York, Feb. 20th. 31—4t.

Raleigh Register copy 4 weeks.

SPRING STOCK, FOR 1852.
KERR AND MARBURY,
(Sycamore Street.)
Petersburg, Virginia.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in China, Glass Wedgwood and Earthern Ware, Girandoles, Lamps and Looking-glasses, Britannia and Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Waiters, &c.

ARE now in the receipt of their Spring supply of Domestic and Foreign Goods of their own importation, which embraces every article usually found in such establishments. Our stock is one of the largest ever offered in this market, has been carefully selected, and purchased on the most reasonable terms; consequently we are determined to sell at as reasonable rates as any house in the country. Merchants and others wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to attend.

February 16, 1852. 30—3t.

For Sale Cheap.

1 BBL., Sugarhouse Syrup, 60 cents per gallon.
1 " New crop Molasses, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Cider Vinegar, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Sal Soda, (for washing) 6¼ cents per pound.
1 " Lindles, a nice dish, served like peas, but of a far superior taste, 9 cents per pound.
1 " Prunes, very good, when stewed with a little sugar, 13 cents per pound.
1 " English Peas, 56 cents per peck.

Call at F. MAHLER'S, Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

February 24, 1852. 31—

SMITH, WATSON & CO.
IMPORTERS OF HARD-WARE,
No. 87, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Charles H. Smith, John T. Watson, Jos. Dunbar.

DR. J. T. WATSON, late of Warrenton, N. C., having removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, in the above Firm, would respectfully invite the Merchants of North Carolina, and other Southern States, to call and examine their Stock, which is entirely new and will be sold on as favorable tems as in any other market in this country.

Philadelphia, Feb., 19, 1852. 908—1m.

D. G. LOUGEE,
Dealer in Clocks, Watches, and Fancy Goods, Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.
Sign of the Big Watch, Goldsboro', N. C.
☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.
January, 1852. 19—

For the Standard.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Office of Secretary of State.*

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

☞ All the newspapers in the State will publish the above not oftener than once a week till the next August election.

Office of Literary Board,

RALEIGH, February 17, 1852.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund have adopted the following Regulations for the information of persons wishing to purchase Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund:

1. The applicant must, at his own expense, procure a survey of the land proposed to be purchased, to be made by the County Surveyor, who must make out two fair plats of the same, accurately setting forth the location, boundaries, distances, and number of acres.

2. Two disinterested and credible persons, to be designated by the Clerk of the County Court, shall examine the land and, on oath, assess the value thereof, subscribing their names thereto. The Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit is made must certify the same.

3. The Clerk of the County Court must certify to the signature of the Justice of the Peace, and also that the persons selected to value are disinterested, credible, and believed to be acquainted with the value of the land.

4. The applicant will then send the papers to this office, informing the Board whether he wishes to pay cash or purchase on time.

When these regulations are complied with, the Board will decide upon the application; and if the valuation and payments shall appear reasonable the sale will be confirmed, and, upon the payment of the purchase-money, a Deed will be executed. Where a credit is given, bond with approved security will be required.

The Board respectfully invites bids.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex-Officio Pres. Lit. Board.

Feb. 19. 908—8w.

☞ The Plymouth Villager and North State Whig will each publish eight weeks.

DALKEITH FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the tract of land in Warren county, late the residence of Alexander A. Austin, containing four hundred and twelve acres, situated thirteen miles south-east from Warrenton and four miles from Grove Hill, and is one of the best improved residences in the county, the buildings being all new and in good condition. It is situated in a pleasant and agreeable neighborhood, affording excellent spring and well water, and is without question one of the healthiest places in Warren county. The dwelling house is forty by thirty-six feet, two stories high with a basement the full length and width of the building, and affording a good dining room and two other rooms. Every needful out building well arranged for the convenient accommodation of a large family is found on the premises. It would make a most delightful summer residence for any person in the lower country desirous of spending the summers in a more healthy situation, and to such person it is more especially recommended. The land is offered at a low price, and on long credit if desired. For further information inquire of John Burges, Esq., near the plantation, or of Col. A. Joyner, at Weldon. M. W. AUSTIN.

February 10, 1852. 907—4t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County on the 18th day of November, 1851, a negro man who says his name is CAMBRIDGE, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Joseph Passmore, of the State of Georgia. Said negro man is about 50 or 60 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, had on when taken up two coats, under coat brown homespun, the over coat white wool color with a black collar, blue cotton pantaloons. The end of his nose has been disfigured on the left side by fighting. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

February 1st, 1852. 27—6m.

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS, Also, Confectionary, Cigars, and Varieties. Sign of the Big Watch, GOLDSBORO', N. C.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

January, 1852. 19—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE received at this office, until the first day of March next, for enlarging the following public Wells, viz:

On Fayetteville Street at the Cape Fear Bank,
do do Market House,
do do Peace's Building,
On the corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
On Hillsborough Street, west of the Capitol.

The wells are to be twelve feet in diameter at the bottom, and to have not less than five feet standing water when finished; to be walled with rock to within six feet of the top, and brick to the surface, arched in to a diameter of about 5 feet.

Also, for the construction of four WATER CISTERNS, or RESERVOIRS, on Fayetteville Street. The cisterns to be 15 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet deep; to be walled, floored and arched with 12 inch brick walls, laid in Hydraulic cement of the best quality, with granite flag stone 3 feet square in the side walk, with opening in the centre, 18 inches in diameter, and cast iron cover.

The proposals must cover taking up and re-laying the side walk, excavating and walling the cisterns and every thing complete.

Bids will be received for each well, separately, or for all, and for one or more cisterns.

SEATON GALES,
THOS. D. HOGG, } Com.
S. W. WHITING,

February 16, 1852. 30—td.

Steam Refined Candies.

THE subscriber has just opened an Extensive Factory for the manufactory of Steam Refined Candies, and now offers them for sale at the reduced price of—*Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per Hundred Pounds.*

He also manufactures every style and quality of FANCY CANDIES, which he offers by wholesale as low as they can be purchased in any of the Northern markets.

In conclusion, he would respectfully state that he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Domestic and Imported FRUITS and CIGARS of every grade, together with an extensive assortment of Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments, Preserves, Pickles, Cordials, &c. to which he would invite the attention of those visiting Petersburg.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Wholesale Confectioner, Sycamore St.,

February 18, 1852. PETERSBURG, Va.

P. S. I will also keep constantly on hand a superior article of Candy manufactured from Stuart's Crushed Sugar, at 16 cents per pound. All orders promptly attended to, carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States.

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of *Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,* which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th. 1851 102—

Dunnsville Male Academy,

BEAUTIFULLY situated nine miles North of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and only six miles South of Wake Forest College, will open its first session with a well selected Instructor, on the first Monday in February, 1852.

TERMS OF TUITION, PER SESSION:

Primary English Branches,	$6,25
Higher, do.	7,50
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	10,00
French, extra,	5,00

Board may be easily obtained convenient to the School and in respectable houses, at $30 per session of five months. From every convenience adapted to science and literature, we solicit a due regard from all that wish to acquire an Education.

JNO. O. JEFFREYS,
JACOB HUNTER,
JAS. G. JEFFREYS,
NATH'L. DUNN,
PETERSON DUNN,
JOSEPH YEARGIN,
Trustees.

January 21, 1852. 904—4w.

North Carolina Rail Road.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that the following instalments have been called for on the capital stock of the Company, to-wit:

Ten per cent on the 1st of March—ten per cent on the 3rd of May, and ten per cent on the 5th of July next, which said instalments will draw interest after 20 days from the dates above specified, if not paid before.

I will be at Concord on the 1st of March, at Salisbury on the 3rd, at Lexington on the 4th, at Greensborough on the 6th, at Raleigh on the 9th, at Hillsborough on the 11th, and at Graham on the 13th, to receive the instalments due in that month.

C. P. MENDENHALL, *Treas.*

February 6, 1851. 28—3t

JUST ARRIVED, AT PROCTER'S,

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Procter,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS, Also, a variety of FANCY CASSIMERES, ALL which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

State of North Carolina—FRANKLIN Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term 1851. John Winston *vs.* Silas Winston—Attachment levied on Land.

In this case the attachment being returned to Court, "Levied on the interest Silas Winston has in five hundred and eight acres of Land, lying on the waters of Brandy Creek, adjoining the Lands of Nathan Green, Thomas Alston, Robert Hicks, and others.

And it appearing to the Court that Silas Winston resides beyonds the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for the defendant, Silas Winston, to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Franklin on the 2nd Monday of March, 1852, and replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him, and his interest in the land condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of December, A. D. 1851.

YOUNG PATTERSON, C. C. C.

Jan. 22, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 905—6w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County, COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margaret, Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5 62½] 902—6w.

State of North Carolina,—MARTIN Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Starkey Sharp, by his friend and agent, S. S. Simmons, *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debts.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

February 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Peter P Lawrence, Cashier *vs.* William L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, at office, second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Thomas E. Pender *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes, Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, NASH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Equity.—William W. Boddie, Executor of Henry Edwards, *vs.* Milly Edwards, and others.—Original Bill.

In this case it appearing that the defendants Brittain Manning, Mike Manning, Henry Edwards, Polly Edwards, Gully A. Manning, Della A. Manning, Martha W. Manning, John McJunkin and wife Mary E. are non-residents of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 29th day of January, 1852.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

January 29, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 905—6w.

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY.

In Equity. To Spring Term, 1852. Joseph J. Williams *vs.* Thomas Burnett and others.

To MR. THOMAS BURNETT—*Sir:* You are hereby notified to attend at the Court House, in Williamston, on the last Monday in February next and plead, answer or demur to the allegations of plaintiff's bill of complaint in this case, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, this, the 15th day of January, A. D., 1852. C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Jan. 15th, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 904—w6w.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Gaston, on the 29th January last, the following instalments were called for: 10 per cent on the 1st March, 1852; 20 do. on the 1st of May; 20 do. on the 1st July; and 20 do. on the 1st September.

For the convenience of the Stockholders, the President, Treasurer, or either of the Directors, will receive and give receipts for instalments. Interest will be allowed on all anticipated, and will be charged on all defered, payments.

The Stock of all delinquents on the 1st and 2nd instalments, will be advertisd for sale, if not paid before the 1st of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. VASS, *Treas.*

Feb. 5, 1852. 27—6w.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President.

By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double soaled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County. North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, avails himself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. He has just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour and grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months. shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Paramettas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3 1851. 87—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE

By Eli Bowen, late of the contract office, containing: 1. A History of the Post Office System throughout the World: 2. A Review of the Post Office establishment in the United States: 3. An exposition of the scheme of Distribution, with a Country Map of the United States: 4. Rates of Inland Postage upon Letters, Papers, &c.; with an exposition of the Franking Privileges, &c.: 5. Rates of Foreign Postage, Postal Treaties, &c.: 6. Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.: 7. List of all the Post Offices in the United States, embracing 20,000 offices; 8. All the Mail Routes in the United States, over 6,000 numerically arranged; 9. List of all the Rail Road, Canal and Steam Boat Routes in the United States: 10. The whole affording a key to facilitate Single Distribution, for any other designated point, near or remote, may be clearly ascertained; in one large volume.

For sale at the North Carolina Bookstore by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1852. 18—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept, 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns; Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns; in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

Saddlery and Harness Establishment.

The Subscribers have entered into copartnership in the Saddlery and Harness Business, and are prepared to serve the public promptly and in the best manner. They have on hand

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, together with every other article usually kept in such establishments; and all work left with them will be executed with despatch and to the satisfaction of customers.

One of the firm being the patentee of *Fisher's celebrated patent adjustable Spring-Saddle,* this Saddle will be made to order, and warranted to be pleasant and agreeable.

George Fisher returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him; and G. & J. Fisher hope, by strict attention to business, to merit still further orders and patronage.

☞ We expect to keep on hand a few first-rate BUGGIES, and will give bargains to such as may wish to purchase.

Our establishment is on the corner of the lot fronting Fayetteville Street occupied by J. T. Marriott, Esq., and opposite Williams, Haywood & Co.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFFERSON FISHER.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 25—

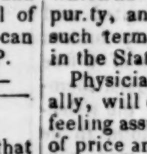
As I am anxious to close my old business, all persons indebted are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up. GEORGE FISHER.

January 27, 1852. 25—s.w.2m.

Register and Star copy Weekly two months.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28 1851. 49—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar, Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

Music and Pianos.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadila, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA. 94—tf.

Raleigh.